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OLD TOM
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DRY GIN
PER DOZEN... .. \$9.00
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,866 號陸十陸百捌千壹萬壹第 日伍十式月柒年捌十二緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1902. 肆拜禮 號捌十式月捌年貳零百九仟壹英港香. PRICE, \$2.1 PER MONTH

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GINGER BEER
IN STONE BOTTLES
IS BREWED IN THE COLONY
AND IS THE BEST ON THE
MARKET.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [1845]
JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
GILMARNOCK WHISKY.
This World-renowned
Fine Old HIGHLAND WHISKY,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January 1901. [1847]
CUTLER, PALMER
& CO., S.
PRICE \$1.25 PER DOZEN
NET
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY.
Blood
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Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [1848]
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WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
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Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$6.75 per doz.
Less old than the above.

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\$12 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE “PALL MALL,”
\$21 PER DOZ.
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,
\$11.25 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

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\$21 PER DOZ.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour—
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal!

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\$15 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine

AMOBOSO SHERRY,
\$21 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY.
\$17.50 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste

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D.O.M.,
\$41.75 PER DOZ.

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PANAMA,

FELT TERAI.

[587]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

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[32a]

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Hongkong, 12th February, 1901. [2-11787

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A First Class Hotel in every respect

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons

Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.

Hot and Cold Water throughout

Wines and Groceries imported specially from Europe and America.

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CHARGE MODERATE.

[249]

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

* 8 a.m.	to 8.40 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.40 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	to 2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	to 3.40 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

7 p.m. & 8 p.m.	to 11.15 p.m.	Very 1 hour.
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SUNDAYS

8.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 Noon	to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 84 & 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS

General Managers

Hong Kong, 1st October, 1901.

5883

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NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

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Apply to—

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SCOTCH WHISKIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for **G. R. MACKENZIE'S FAMOUS SCOTCH WHISKIES.**

"It is a thoroughly matured distillation from the finest grain, blended under peculiarly favourable circumstances and so matured that no portion of it ever goes out for sale until it is fully seven years old. There is the secret of its mellow and seductive influence."

IT IS INCOMPARABLE!

REAL MACKENZIE,	per Case of 1 Dozen	\$21.50.
CLAN MACKENZIE,	do " " 1	13.25.
"	do " " 8 1/2 gall. Stone Jars...	15.50.
"	do " " 4 1/2 " "	14.75.
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COOLALTA BURGUNDY.
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THE ABOVE WINES ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO
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A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

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1956

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THE pleasure of cycling consists in having a first-class Machine, and the above Establishment is the only one in this respect. We are agents for the famous "NEW HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES, and we also supply Bicycles of every description. Bicycles can be had in Second-hand Machines. Repairs executed with promptitude and skill. Enamelling a Speciality.

McKEDDY & CO.,
43 & 43A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a996]

[a34]

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OFFICES & SALES-ROOMS, ENGINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKS,
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[a293]

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HOW VERY DISHEARTENING IS THAT TIRED FEELING SO GENERAL IN THE HOT SULTRY MONTHS. IT MAKES LIFE, WHICH OUGHT TO BE A POSITIVE LUXURY, SOMETHING VERY NEARLY APPROACHING A TROUBLE. HEADACHE AND A GENERAL STUFFINESS OF FEELING MAKE WORK A MISERY. THE FAULT LIES IN THE LIVER WHICH REQUIRES PUTTING IN THOROUGH WORKING ORDER.

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Tram Terminus,
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For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [ad]

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-
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The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and
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Special Attention paid to the Comfort of
Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Man-
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Terms Moderate.
F. D' A. SILVA, Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1902. [ad]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net & ex Factory.
\$3.50 per Bag of 230 lbs.

THE SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong 7th June 1902. (a1605)

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WE have this day been appointed
for the **AGENTS FOR HONGKONG**
TAIWAN STONE AND SHELL LIME
FACTORY, MACAU.

These Limes have been tested by experts, and found to be **SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER FOUND IN CHINA.** All houses should be lime-washed with this Lime. It gives an odour of sweetness and kills vermin: It is a decided check on plague and other pestilential diseases, and it is invaluable for building purposes, having been found and found to give 80 to 70 lbs. to the square inch breaking strength.

Orders will be received and testimonials can be seen and prices quoted on application to
C. E. WARREN & CO.
30, Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong, 16th June, 1902. [1897]

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The International Library of famous Literature, selections from the World's great Writers Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern, with Biographical and Explanatory Notes and Critical Essays by many Eminent Writers, edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., with nearly 500 full page Illustrations and colored plates, in 20 Volumes, bound morocco, quite new \$100.00

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THE FRENCH IN TONKIN AND SOUTH CHINA.

By ALFRED CUNNINGHAM.
— ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAP.
Price—3s.

CHEAP SILURIAN NOTE PAPER

AND ENVELOPES: 5 Quires
and 100 Envelopes \$1.

DE LA RUE'S IMPERIAL TREASURY

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES
TO MATCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES—BLACK AND BROWN.

SANDOW'S COMBINED DEVELOPER

SANDOW'S GRIP DUMBBELLS.

INDIAN CIGARS.

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WITH ALL REQUISITES.

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SOLE AGENTS.

DRESSELHUYS & NIEUWENHUYSEN'S
DUTCH CIGARS.
MADE FROM THE MILDST AND FINEST
HAVANAH, DELI (SUMATRA) TOBACCOS.

SOLE IMPORTERS—
HOTZ, S'JACOB & CO.

CHIESE! CHIESE! CHIESE!
JUST LANDED BY S.S. "PRINZESS IRENE."
FIMMENTHAL, SWISS, LIMBURG,
R. KROUTER, BRILL, ROQUEFORT,
NEUFCHATEL and GAMBRETT;
Also
FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES of
Various Kinds, BEST ASSORTED
GERMAN PICKLES, FIRST-CLASS
ASSORTED FISH ("ABERDEEN")
H. RUTTONJEE,
Telephone No. 190.
No. 5, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong,
Nos. 39 & 40, Elgin Road, K. w. o. n.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1902. [2284]

GRACA & CO., Importers and Exporters
of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE
STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have
just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong
Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Postal
Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards,
Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton,
Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., &c., in Photography
and Coloured Gelatine. A assortment of Postage
Stamp Albums, Loose, Hinges, Tweezer and
other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all
Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign
orders promptly attended to. Cash with order
or 1st class reference. [1887]

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MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELLANCE CROWN
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Sole Agents.

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Three minutes' walk from the Steamer
Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch
from the City of Victoria.
A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very
Bedrooms
Board and Residence —
By the day..... From \$5 to \$7.00
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Everything of the Best
Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.
Billiards (Thurston Match Table).
Most perfect culinary arrangements.
Food both in European and Eastern styles.
H. RUTTONJEE,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1901.

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)
MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. *Hengshun*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
a31657: **THE MANAGER.**

HING KEE HOTEL.
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.

THIS First-class and well-famed establishment is pleasantly situated in the centre of PRATA GRANDE, facing south, with a charming view of the sea on the front. Comfortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.

Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.

Terms very Moderate.

L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HIXCKE" a1849

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEEN, CANTON,
BRITISH CONCESSION.

GOOD Accommodation.

Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.
Canton. (1st October, 1901) a1337

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.BREWED
GINGER BEER
IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE GINGER BEER we supply is prepared in our well known factories from the freshest and best ingredients, and holds the unique position of being the only GINGER BEER in the Colony that is really BREWED.

OF the highest standard of excellence and purity, our GINGER BEER forms a most refreshing and health-giving beverage.

Per Doz.

Price (in Stone Bottles) \$1.75.

One Dollar per dozen is allowed for the bottles when received back at our factories in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.BREWERS OF GINGER BEER AND
CARBONATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor for publication, but no evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous communications should be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Editor's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On the 27th August, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, the wife of FRANK BROWN, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 28th August, 1902.

The murder of two missionaries in Hunan, which was first announced by telegraph by our Shanghai correspondent, is said by REUTER to be causing considerable uneasiness, the remoteness of the district making it difficult to obtain information. The missionaries, who are stated to have been beaten to death by a riotous mob, were Messrs. J. R. BAKER and R. H. LOWIS, who belonged to the China Inland Mission, and were stationed at Ch'en-cho, or Ch'eng-chou, a considerable city on the Siang river, south of the capital, Changsha. Our correspondent has thrown some light upon the outbreak, for he tells us that the riot was caused by the dissemination of a rumour to the effect that the missionaries had administered poisoned medicine. Another report is that the foreigners were held responsible for an outbreak of cholera in the city. The rage of the mob also induced them to attack the Chinese Imperial Post Office—probably the only other semi-foreign building in the city—which they succeeded in demolishing, the Postmaster being severely wounded in the fray. It is clear enough from even these scanty particulars that the anti-foreign agitators in Changsha—who poured such a stream of utterly disgraceful literature from the presses of that city all through the Yangtze Valley in 1891, when a most determined effort was made to arouse such a demonstration against the Christian religion as would lead to its effectual suppression—have again been actively at work. On the former occasion a member of the *Merani* and an expectant *Totai*, CHOU HAN by name, distinguished himself by causing

the issue of a host of most libellous anti-foreign placards, distributed broadcast, and it is believed that he was the author of a vile and disgusting book, entitled *Kwei Kiao Kai Si*, or "Death to the Devil's Religion," which was also published by the Hunan printing presses. A collection of cartoons with the descriptive letterpress was in 1891 printed at Hankow by the missionaries for the information of foreigners—and to give an idea of the manner in which the populace were being misled by the anti-foreign officials and gentry of Hunan. This book, which is entitled *The Cause of the Riots in the Yangtze Valley: A Complete Picture Gallery*, showed most conclusively how the misrepresentations of and slanders upon foreigners were calculated to goad the natives to the commission of the most serious outrages, and these were perpetrated in about half a score of places, and included not only the destruction of mission-premises and the wholesale slaughter of converts, but also in several cases the barbarous murder of the missionaries as well. At that time the opening up of the province of Hunan to foreign trade and residence was earnestly advocated in these columns both as a punishment to the Hunan gentry and as a measure of precaution to avert these outbreaks with their too frequent fatal results. It was thought, and we still think, rightly, that nothing would more tend to dispel the foolish and wicked aspersions which had been cast upon the missionary body than free intercourse and trade with foreigners. The ignorance and superstition of the people, on which the Chinese pamphleteers had so successfully traded, would be in great measure dispelled by actual contact with the foreigner, and the opening up of the province would be a blow to the pride and prejudices of the Hunanese which was most thoroughly deserved. The much enduring and long-suffering British Government would not, however, for some reason unknown, then press for this reparation, and the anti-foreign party in China were emboldened to further efforts to fan the anti-foreign flame which culminated at the end of the nineteenth century, in wholesale massacres of missionaries in the Northern provinces and the during attack on the Legations in Peking. Even now, so little have we learned by the lessons of the past, that the missionaries have been allowed to return to places in the interior, far from the reach of help, and completely at the mercy of the semi-savages who can in a brief half-hour be stirred to outrage and murder by incendiary placards or speeches in the tea-houses. If the missionaries are to be encouraged to seek the crown of martyrdom in the interior of China, then it is absolutely necessary that efficient protection should be afforded to them and the public spared the shock of hearing periodically of some appalling outrage in the so-called Celestial Empire. There is one sure and certain way by which such protection could be assured, but could the fabled policy of the British Foreign Office by any possibility be stiffened to demand it? We mean that whenever a foreigner, whether merchant or missionary, is fully done to death in China, the head of the viceroy responsible should roll in the dust as atonement.—Contributed.

A clean sheet was issued with respect to plague in the Colony yesterday.

We are informed that a race is to take place between *Evau* and *Black Tulip* for half-a-mile (owners up) at 5.45 on Saturday next, on the race-course.

The band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Queen's Hotel to-night at 7.30:—
March, "The Uhlan's Call,"..... Ellenberg
Overture, "Die Felsenheim,"..... Reissiger
Selection, "Little Christopher Columbus," Carill
Song, "The Song You Sang to Me," Molloy
Selection, "The Messenger Boy,"..... Monckton
Valse, "Valse Bleue,"..... Margis

The N.C. Daily News says, in its Note on Native Affairs, that General Ma Wei-chi, Provincial Commander-in-Chief designate of Szechuen, who is still in Kwangtung province, has asked for and obtained permission from the Throne to enlist a brigade of some 5,000 Cantonese troops to take with him to Szechuen to suppress the Boxers there.

The *Nagasaki Press* understands that the shipping headquarters of the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. will shortly be moved to Dalny, and that port will accordingly become the starting point for the steamers running to Japan and China in connection with the railway service. It is said that the Company contemplate a considerable extension of this shipping service.

King Leopold took advantage of Prince Tsai Chen's visit to Belgium to negotiate some advantageous concessions in respect of the construction of railways in China. Arrangements are also being entered into for the supply of a large quantity of material from the workshops of Liege and Antwerp. The Belgian King's negotiations have, however, been exclusively confined to furthering Belgian industries and promoting trade between the two countries. The reports of transactions for private purposes and the acquisition by King Leopold of Peking-Hankow railway shares have already been contradicted.

The latest cholera totals from Japan are:—Nagasaki, 373; Moji, 329; and Shimonoseki, 61 cases.

"England" beat "Scotland" at Association football at Singapore on the 19th inst. by two goals to one.

Among the passengers expected here by the *Prinz Regent Luitpold* is Dr. Solf, German Governor of Samoa.

A Tientsin telegram says that the money handed over to Viceroy Yuan Shikai by the Provisional Government was Tls. 185,924.

It is expected that the tidal waves which have done so much damage in Formosa recently will decrease the annual yield of salt very materially.

H.M.S. *Terrible*, which was expected at Colombo in time for the Coronation festivities, on her way home, only arrived on the morning of the 19th inst.

A Japanese art exhibition was opened in Whitechapel on the 23rd ult. by Mr. Minori Arakawa, Japanese Consul-General in London. Mr. Stuart Samuel, M.P., presiding.

The Japanese warships *Asama* and *Takatsugu* sailed from England on the 18th inst., homeward bound. King Edward, in signalling farewell, expressed his thanks at their having come to England, and wished them a pleasant voyage.

Special telegraph rates have been established for messages to and from Manchuria and the Kwantung district, the tariff being fixed at 15 coopeks per word for telegrams to and from European Russia, and at 10 coopeks per word for the service with Asiatic Russia.

The Municipal authorities of Singapore propose to make provision during the next five years for a daily supply of 10,000,000 gallons of water. The cost is estimated at \$2,500,000—an approximate estimate only, since the work will be spread over a number of years and the dollar cost of labour and material may be expected to fluctuate.

The Australian cricketers in England commence their return match v. Lancashire to-day at Liverpool. On the 1st prox. they meet the Players at Harrogate; on the 4th, Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI at Scarborough, and on the 8th the South of England at Hastings, the final game of the tour. So far the tourists have lost two matches out of 32.

There has been another outbreak of bubonic plague in San Francisco, and as on its first appearance in the city in 1900, great consternation prevails among the inhabitants. The first cases were found in Chinatown, and that portion of the city is under strict quarantine, and the harbor is also strictly guarded. Up to the 20th inst. there had been six deaths.

The report of the deputy master and controller of the Royal Mint for 1901, just issued, states that the number of pieces struck (exclusive of colonial coinage), amounted to 63,899,000, of which 3,617,000 were in gold, 18,813,000 in silver, and 41,349,387 in bronze. The weights of metal represented in the coinage of 1901 were 20 tons of standard gold, 92 tons of silver, and 291 tons of bronze.

General Chaffee, who has been on a visit to Mindanao, and is now on his way back to Manila, has cabled to the War Department at Washington that the outlook in the island is so threatening that it is absolutely necessary to advance on the fort of Bacolod, and make a determined show of force. General Chaffee has been granted full power to deal with the situation.

Anglo-German relations have been recently the subject of considerable discussion in Berlin, and strong efforts have been made to dissipate the impression caused in England by German Anglophobia. The *Kreis Zeitung* maintains that fundamental differences between Germany and England do not exist, and, quoting Count von Bernheim's letter, says:—"Looking at back numbers of the comic journals we are shocked at their coarseness." The journal concludes by counselling moderation.

No particulars are to hand of the eruption on Torishima, Bonin Islands. The Tokyo authorities have sent a party of engineers and other officers to investigate the matter on the spot. There were about 150 inhabitants, and 40 houses, on the island. The captain of the N.Y.K. *Huyo Maru*, who first brought the news of the disaster to Nagasaki, fears that very few if any of the inhabitants of the island have escaped death, and that great destruction must have been dealt to animals and vegetation.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, says a telegram to the *Manila Times*, has again expressed his confidence in the ability of the Republican party to solve the "difficult problem of civil government in the Philippine Islands. In a speech he expressed the belief that the voice of the people would be heard in the coming fall elections and that that voice would be in favour of continuing the Republican party in power so that it could continue its great work in the Philippines.

The Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, has returned to the United States from Rome, where he was present during the negotiations between Judge Taft and the Vatican as to the friar lands. He brought with him an autograph letter from the Holy Father to President Roosevelt. The letter dwelt upon the amicable relations existing between the Roman Church and the government of the United States, regarding the position and future of the friars in the Philippines. A mosaic picture sent by the Pope accompanied the letter, which was personally delivered by Bishop O'Gorman to the president.

Kawakami Otojiro and Sada Yako, the Japanese actor and actress so well known in Europe, have returned to Japan from London.

The death is announced of Professor Schenk, the originator of one of the most sensational medical theories of modern times. He claimed to have proved that it was possible by regulating the food of a mother to "arrange" the sex of her future child. He did not succeed in having his theory accepted by the medical world and latterly it had been lost sight of.

According to a despatch from Moji the British steamer *Lindenhall* (P), which stranded at Mutsure on the 12th inst., has been refloated and towed to Shimonoseki. About 5,500 bags of sugar have been temporarily landed from the vessel, which is now undergoing temporary repairs. The damaged steamer will be brought to Nagasaki for a thorough overhaul.

The latest census taken by the Nagasaki Municipal Office shows that the total foreign population there numbers 1,335. These are divided into 432 families consisting of 929 males and 415 females. As to nationality, the Chinese come easily first, their total being 717: British next with 121; Americans, 122; Russians, 120; French, 55; Germans, 48. The balance includes Austrian, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Greek, Egyptian, Indian, and Jewish people.

Dr. Morrison telegraphed to the *Times* on the 25th ult.—As to the railway questions the deadlock continues—with Russia, regarding the retention of foreign military directors whose continuance in office under the altered conditions is not considered essential; with Belgium and France, regarding the Tientsin-Pootung railway, in respect of which Li Hung-chang, disregarding the previous engagement with the British corporation, gave a written undertaking on April 8, 1901, to M. Joostens, the Belgian Minister, that if it were so constructed the work should be executed by the Peking-Hankow railway syndicate. I am informed, however, that the difficulty will be arranged by a friendly understanding between the Belgian syndicate and the British and Chinese Corporation.

Some details of the expedition, conducted by Mr. Harry de Windt have been received by Reuter's correspondent at Dawson City. On the journey from Kolyuk to Behring the party suffered greatly from hunger and exposure. They met no natives for 500 miles, found very little driftwood, and were unable to make a fire. They slept in tents with the temperature 10 deg. below zero. For 20 days they lost their way, and were badly frozen and suffered greatly from hunger. The Chukchees were unfriendly until they were near the Straits. Owing to the drunken orgies indulged in by the Chukchees the party came into collision with these people, in the course of which one white man and two natives were killed. They landed in America on June 19, just six months after leaving Paris. The railway project is quite feasible, except for the mountains of Verkhoyansk.

The Pope's gifts to Mr. Taft and the members of the Philippines Mission are causing some embarrassment at Washington, as the Constitution forbids Government officials to accept any present from "any King, prince, or foreign State" without the consent of Congress. It is a question whether the Pope comes within the meaning of the clause; at the same time to ask the sanction of Congress would involve the recognition of his Holiness. To refuse the gifts altogether might possibly be misconstrued as an offence, so that the difficulty will be settled by depositing them in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The Pope presented Mr. Taft with a gold goose-quill of exquisite workmanship, the Pope's coat-of-arms being displayed on the feathers. To Mr. O'Gorman his Holiness gave a pastoral cross, set with rubies and amethysts and having a cameo in the centre showing the figure of the Virgin surrounded by pearls. To Mrs. Taft the Pope presented an enamel reproduction of an ancient painting of S. Ursula and her virgins.

Baron Shibusawa, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and representative of the Japanese Associated Chambers of Commerce, addressed a meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce interested in trade with the Far East on the 25th ult. Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Magnus Mowat and Mr. J. H. Longford, H.M. Consul at Nagasaki. Baron Shibusawa said that the present position of Japan was largely due to the assistance of Great Britain. The exports and imports of Japan had advanced from 50,000,000 yen in 1877 to 138,330,000 yen in 1899 and to 508,160,000 last year. The alliance with England was based on international morality and the principles of humanity, its object being to maintain the peace of the Far East, to guarantee the independence of China and Corea, and to grant equal commercial and industrial opportunities to all the treaty Powers. Just before he left Japan, the United Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution asking him to convey their unanimous desire to bring the business world of Japan into closer relation with that of Europe and America.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

The competition of the above Association has now reached the semi-final stage. To-night the B. W. F. Fishers and the B. G. Artillery (83) will try conclusions. To-morrow the Naval Depot meet the V.R.C. "A" team. The final, in which ladies are invited, will be played on Saturday, and a good game should result.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 25th August.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

An article in the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* asks if the time has not come for Russia to have the right of penetrating within the borders of Afghanistan, of developing her commercial relations with that country, and of having her representative at Cabul. The journal regards such as legitimate and indispensable.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Providence, New England, indicated fresh legislation on Trusts.

LONDON, 25th August.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Their Majesties the King and Queen landed to-day at Ramsey, Isle of Man, where they met with a most enthusiastic reception. They visited all the chief points of interest in the vicinity. This is the first time in history that the monarch has landed on the Isle of Man.

THE HUNAN MURDER.

The murder of the two missionaries in Hunan was the result of a cholera epidemic for which the foreigners were held responsible. It is not believed that there is evidence of renewed general anti-foreign feeling.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

A PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 27th August.

SIR,—We shall be obliged by your inserting a few remarks, called for by Mr. Kalf's ventilation of his grievances in this morning's issue.

Mr. Kalf has a long tale of woes and tribulations to tell, but somehow he did not find room to make it clear that he only travelled second-class and never was promised anything better. He objects to the presence of Chinese in the cabins but might he not have met with them in the first-class saloon of any mail steamer?

Some may have been moved by reading Mr. Kalf's own trials in Hongkong. It is an awkward thing, no doubt, to find out at 11 p.m. that one's ship has given one the slip. "We felt sorry for Mr. K.'s disappointment; however, if a man is told that the ship he is counting with, will leave as soon as discharged, he will look out for himself. Extraordinary enough, Mr. K. was on board the *Nippon* four hours before she left, when it was evident that the ship was as good as ready for sea but it did not strike him to ask and to trouble himself about it. Steamer agents who look for belated passengers at their hotel to warn them, may well be said to have done their duty. If wrong information is left at the hotel, passengers must bear the consequences.—Yours, etc.,

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents, The Austrian Lloyd's
Steam Navigation Co.

THE "TIMES" ON THE LEKIN QUESTION.

The *Times* of the 25th ult., discussing the "consent" of the Chinese Government to the abolition of *lekin* duties, writes:—

The article adopted at Peking doubtless embodies the scheme of a "very hopeful kind" which Lord Lansdowne, this day week, said he had received from Sir James Mackay. He intimated that, in the view of the Government, it might greatly extend the scope and improve the conditions of our trade in the Far East; and so far as we can judge from the messages of our correspondents, and the necessarily meagre particulars these contain, it promises to justify abundantly his expectations. Lord Lansdowne undertook to consult the best commercial authorities available before he accepted it. We trust they show more knowledge of the situation than the authorities whom Lord Cranborne has told us the Government consulted before. So lately as the beginning of the present month these experts in Chinese trade had persuaded the Government, according to the Under-Secretary, that they must abandon "any hope of the total abolition of *lekin* stations in China." They were "all" agreed, he declared, still later that the total abolition of the stations was impossible, and the Foreign Office had been reluctantly compelled to abandon that policy. Sir James Mackay, if our correspondents are correct, did not abandon it, and has now succeeded in inducing the Chinese to adopt it. We earnestly trust, not only upon commercial, but also upon political grounds, that both those directly concerned in the China trade and the Government will be able to give it prompt and cordial support. It is a matter of no light moment, as our Shanghai correspondent remarks, that "this first manifestation of a sincere desire on the part of the rulers of China to introduce real reforms" should be supported by Great Britain. It would not, perhaps, be hard to conjure up possible objections to the scheme as it is described to us in outline. But our correspondent, whose opinions on commercial questions have invariably proved particularly well-informed in the past, assures us that it is not only sound in principle but "thoroughly practical," and he deprecates adverse criticism until it can be considered as a whole.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 27th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WILKINS
(POUNCE JUDGE).

HANSEN v. MARTY.

This was a re-hearing of the case in which H. C. Hansen, lately third engineer on the s.s. *Hongkong*, and A. B. Marty for \$38, being wages and board alleged to be due to plaintiff in lieu of notice. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, solicitors, for the defendant. Captain Pannier of the s.s. *Hongkong* gave evidence that the third engineer (the plaintiff) had been discharged as there was an arrangement by the law of France, that made it compulsory to employ Frenchmen when they were available. If they were not available they might employ foreigners other than Frenchmen. Mr. Grist contended that if the evidence as to the French articles was to be brought in he was entitled to an adjournment so that a translation might be procured. They were trying to shuffle out of their agreement by French law and to establish that they were not bound by contract and that four months' notice was not necessary. The case was accordingly adjourned.

ALEXANDER v. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & CO.

This was a writ to recover the sum of \$44, being the sum of \$349 of salary payable by the defendants to the plaintiff for work as a marine engineer, for the defendants from the 1st to the 31st May and \$200 in respect of quarters from 18th May to 3rd July. Mr. J. S. Harrison, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Grist, solicitor, for the defendant. C. W. Alexander stated in his evidence that he applied in person to Messrs. Punchard & Lowther for the position of a foreman fitter previous to May 18th, when he received a letter offering him the position which later on the plaintiff accepted on certain conditions, one of which was that he should be provided with quarters. In due course the plaintiff was employed, and the quarters not being ready, the plaintiff temporarily resided outside. Later on the plaintiff found out that in his quarters he would have to share a room with another man. He said to Mr. Kidd to whom he was subordinate, that in all the jobs he had been in in the East he had had a room to himself. Subsequently the plaintiff was informed that he would have to take his chance with the rest of the employees. He however objected to live in a room with others. Subsequently he received a month's notice to quit, no reasons being stated. When he came to leave a discussion arose regarding outside expenses defendants offering \$20 and subsequently \$35 for over two months. He did not know that the quarters were ready on the 6th July. His sickness expenses in connection with his work amounted to \$80 over the time that he lived outside. The balance was for quarters; he stayed in Morrison Hill Road. His Lordship thought the question of sickness expenses might be paid, but it was absurd; he had never heard of such a thing here. Mr. Harrison stated that if the plaintiff had not taken a richika he would not have been able to go on with his work. It was to save his employers' time that he took a richika. Cross-examined—His expenses were \$80 a month. During the time he was with the firm he lived at 21, Morrison Hill Road. The house was furnished. For his room and lodging he actually paid \$80 a month. He had a room to himself. He did not know the rent of any of the houses in Morrison Hill Road. He had never occupied a furnished room in Hongkong except in Kowloon, etc., where he was allowed a house free. When he saw Mr. Kidd previous to entering the employment of the firm Mr. Kidd stated that he would make an exception in his case in the way of giving him a room to himself. He examined—He had asked Mr. Williams if the quarters were ready, but he was told to occupy them when he found that he had to share his room with another man.

C. F. Ocken deposed that a fair allowance for an unfurnished room for a man in plaintiff's position would be \$40 for a furnished room \$60. Cross-examined—He had been in Hongkong since 1882 and lived in Kowloon Terrace. His house was let at \$85 a month, including taxes, unfurnished. The houses there had four rooms. These same houses were let at \$110 although he was not paying. He did not know if he had not lived anywhere on the Hongkong side except the Hotel.

D. Baldwin, foreman fitter in Kowloon Dock, stated that when he joined the Company they were not able to provide quarters for him and he stayed at Connaught House, where the bill came to \$90 a month for his room, and \$120 a month for board and lodging. He would certainly allow the plaintiff \$20 for a furnished room. He had lived in Morrison Hill Road about three years ago. He paid for his house there \$95 a month, including taxes. That was in the same row that the plaintiff resided in. It had four rooms. He considered that, if at the present time he got board and lodging for \$70 a month he would be well off.

R. M. Boyd, marine engineer, stated that he was presently employed by a Chinese firm. He had been formerly in the *Hongkong* and *Manila*. You could not get a room unfurnished for less than \$3 a day. For a man in Mr. Alexander's position he would say that \$25 was a fair allowance for an unfurnished room. You could not get a decent furnished room for less than \$80 a month. Cross-examined—He had an unfurnished room in Wanchai for which he paid \$21 a month. Mr. Harrison said that that completed his evidence.

Mr. Grist, in opening his case, stated that the quarters were ready on 6th July, and the plaintiff could have gone into them then but chose to do otherwise. For one and three-quarters months they offered an allowance of \$20 a month which the plaintiff refused to accept.

W. Kidd, of Messrs. Punchard, Lowther & Co., deposed that he did not know when he engaged the plaintiff make any arrangement that he should have a house to himself. The plaintiff made an objection against going into a house with another and witness said he would be treated exactly the same as the rest of the firm's employees who occupied these quarters. Plaintiff asked for a room for himself. Witness told him that he could not promise him that but that he would be treated exactly as the other employees were. Plaintiff got a salary of \$23 a month. The other European employees got from \$25 to \$30 a month, so that plaintiff was not asked to go into quarters with natives. The quarters were ready, and were occupied on 6th July, they were open to plaintiff on that date.

Cross-examined—He did not promise plaintiff to believe that he would have a room to himself; he simply told him that he would be treated the same as the other employees who were going into these quarters. Plaintiff asked him if he might have a room to himself in the new

BANKS

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total sample for each age group (0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+) across different years (1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100). The graph shows a significant increase in the 0-14 age group starting around 2030, peaking around 2050, and then declining. The 15-24 age group shows a steady increase from 1980 to 2010, then a decline. The 25-34 age group shows a steady increase from 1980 to 2010, then a decline. The 35-44 age group shows a steady increase from 1980 to 2010, then a decline. The 45-54 age group shows a steady increase from 1980 to 2010, then a decline. The 55-64 age group shows a steady increase from 1980 to 2010, then a decline. The 65-74 age group shows a steady increase from 1980 to 2010, then a decline. The 75+ age group shows a steady increase from 1980 to 2010, then a decline.

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NOTICES OF FIRMS

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr.
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be connected with the Dispensary.
Mr. SOUTHER KENT has been appointed
Representative for the Harbour
and Shipping Business, and all orders
committed to his charge will receive immediate
attention.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY

J. R. CAPELL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1902. [2115]

NOTICE

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
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WE have this day relieved the MITSUI
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rable Agency of this Company and have
established our Branch Office at this Port,
at No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central.
The Undersigned has assumed charge of this
Office.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
T. ARIMA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1902. [2263]

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SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOGGY.

TEST MATCHES AT MANCHESTER.

When Frank Ireland returned to Australia
from England in 1893, he was good enough to
write an article for the *Australian Cricket
Annual*, in which he declared that Old Trafford
was more like a Colonial cricket ground than
any he had seen in the old country, and that it
was a pleasure to play upon it. He declared
that the wicket was, if anything, better than
any in England. His words are recalled by the
fact that the fourth Test Match of the present
series has been played during this week at
Manchester, and by the fact that great crowds
have been drawn to this splendid enclosure.
"Old Trafford" is a familiar phrase all the
world over, and has been consecrated to the
noble game since the end of the fifties. Originally
this area consisted of two pasture
fields belonging to the De Trafford family, from
whom the land was rented. So far back as 1859
there was a great encounter at this scene, for
George Parr's team, which had toured in
America, played against another England eleven.
Readers will remember that Parr's combination
was the first which ever left England for a tour
in foreign climes, and in this particular game
they were defeated by three wickets. In those
days there was but a frail fence round the
ground, and many spectators watched the game
without payment for their pleasure. There
upon Mr. E. Whittaker, of Hirst, boarded the
field in at his own expense, and the Manchester
Club, which was afterwards amalgamated with
the Lancashire organisation, erected a pavilion
at a cost of £900. Thus was Old Trafford
fairly launched as one of the homes of cricket,
but the first match of the county was not played
until 1865, when Middlesex visited the ground
on July 20, 21, 22. The maintenance of the
ground proved very expensive, and for many
years the chief supporters of the club had to
put their hands in their pockets to meet the
deficiencies. Mr. Sam Squire, who has been the
honorary secretary of Lancashire from its birth,
has always declared that the county was put on
a sound footing owing to the magnetic powers
of the three Graces, when they were in the
 zenith of their powers. In July, 1878, over
25,000 people visited Old Trafford to see
Gloucestershire and the three brothers
Grace battle against Lancashire, and that
match laid the financial foundation of
the club, which has prospered ever since. In
1895 a new pavilion was built at an expendi-
ture of £10,000, and this handsome structure
is a miniature of the mammoth construction at
Lord's. Lancashire continued to prosper until
a committee had an ambition to become pos-
sessed of the freehold of the ground. This they
purchased from the De Trafford family for a
sum which, with incidental charges, amounted
to £24,732, of which £20,000 was obtained on
mortgage from three great patrons of the
pastime, Mr. S. B. Platt, of the great Oldham
engineering firm; Mr. John Stanning, of
Leyland; and Mr. F. Hollins, of Preston. The
sons of Mr. Stanning and Mr. Hollins earned
some reputations as cricketers and sportsmen
during residence at our rural Universities. No
doubt this little sketch of the rise and develop-
ment of Old Trafford will be interesting to
those whose eyes have been turned to Manches-
ter during this week. Mr. Ireland's praise was
not exaggerated; probably he regarded Cotton-
poll with a favouring eye, considering that he
made his 100 on this arena, and that the
Australians gained their only victory in their
Test at Manchester while he was with them.

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES.

It was in July, 1884, that the first Test Match
away from London was decided. The two
previous games had been played at the Oval, so
that the Surrey and Lancashire clubs divide
the honours of instituting the series. One
has often been asked the question if W. G.
Grace has ever played under the captaincy of
Mr. A. N. Hornby. Now in this very match
the old Harrovian was the captain and "W. G."
his lieutenant. Of those who played on this
occasion eighteen years ago, no fewer than four
have joined the ever-increasing majority, as Pete
Hilling, Billy Barnes and George Ulyett are all
considerably dead. Indeed, of those in the
team only "W. G." and Arthur Shrewsbury
are still playing first-class cricket. Mr. A. P.
Lucas occasionally assists Essex, while Mr.

A. G. Steel, who is now the president of
the Marylebone Club, helped the Gentlemen of
the M.C.C. against the Officers of the Royal
Navy only the other day. Sir Timothy O'Brien
showed us that he is still alive and kicking
when he captained the Earl of Ardglass's
team in England during June and secured
over 100 in one of his innings. Now and again
I tumble across my old friend Dickie Barlow,
who is as spry as ever, and I believe he could
still play cricket as well as any of the veterans;
but even this powerful team could do little on a
damp wicket against Boyle and Spofforth, as
they were bowled out for 95. Shrewsbury made
43, which was the highest score of a drawn
match. Wonderful Shrewsbury can still rise
superior to the difficulties of bad wickets. The
Australians in this match had such forcing
batmen as Percy McDonnell, George Bonnor,
Billie Midwinter, Dr. Scott, and last but not
least Billie Murdoch. They played much
better than the Englishmen, and had the match
been played out I fear the Colonists would have
won easily.

A WIN FOR ENGLAND.

Of the second game played at Manchester on
July, 1886, one has a different story to tell as
England won by four wickets. But after all
Dr. Scott's team of this year came without fire
or six of the clearest of the Colonists, and was
certainly the weakest team which has ever been
sent to this country. The Australians batted
first, and S. P. Jones, a most delightful
cricketer, hit up 87 out of 205. A very close
fight was seen, but England gained a lead of 18
on the first innings, chiefly through Walter
Read, Dickie Barlow, and George Lohmann.
At their second attempt the Colonists failed
badly; they fought gamely, but had in the end
to go under by 4 wickets. It is remarkable
that the last man chosen was Barlow, and yet
he was the most consistent scorer with 33 and
30, and in the second innings of the Colonists
he captured no fewer than 7 wickets for 44 runs.
He and Scotland (poor fellow) were the two
stone-wallers of the day, and while they were
together for an hour they made 41, and this
put the visitors quite out of court.
Advancing to 1888, we find that in
August, England also defeated McDonnell's
team by an innings and 31 runs. The
wicket was soft and the scoring low, and slow.
It was a great advantage to bat first, and the
Old Country ran up 172. W. G. Grace who
went in first contributed 38, which proved to be
the highest score in the match. Thirty-eight
does not look much on the face of it, but runs
have their relative value, and under such circum-
stances I should consider this innings worthy
many of Grace's centuries. The Doctor was
eventually caught out in the country by Bonnor,
and a very fine catch it was. The pitch might
have been laid down for the benefit of Peel, who
secured 7 wickets for 31 runs in the first innings,
and 4 for 57 in the second innings. Save J. J.
Lyons and Charles Turner, none of the Aus-
tralian showed that grit and pluck of which we
know them capable.

MEMORABLE MATCHES IN THE NINETIES.

In 1893 Blackham's team effected a draw
against the full strength of England at Manches-
ter in a match which up to that time pro-
duced the heaviest scoring in any of the series.
I remember William Gunn saying to me, the
night before the match that he intended to make
a 100 if he could, because Old Trafford was one
of the grounds in England on which he had not
given his true form. To be precise, I do not
think the mighty William had ever made fifty
at Manchester, and so he was fired with an am-
bition to make a score worthy of his reputation.
As he chose, he hit, but my friend, Arthur Mold,
the last man, had arrived before Gunn reached
three figures. No sooner was this done than
Hugh Trumble bowled Mold, and Gunn carried
out his little bit of wood for 102, the last fifty
of which had been made in quick time. The match
was drawn, and would not be worthy of further
comment were it not for a little incident which
occurred to Charles Turner. One of his fingers
was knocked out of joint by a fast ball from
either Richardson or Mold. Dr. Grace put the
joint back into its place, and Turner not only
continued his innings, but hit hard, although in
considerable pain. Probably the greatest feat
of this kind occurred in a University match,
when W. H. Pattinson, of Kent, broke a finger,
but nevertheless carried on his bat for 107 in
1881. In 1896 a most extraordinary match was
played at Old Trafford, and although I have on
occasion previously referred to this match, I

feel that it is my duty to supply fresh reminiscences. Two men came into the England team
on this occasion for the first time. One of these
was a gentleman named Mr. A. C. MacLaren.
Serious exception was taken to this gentleman
playing, and perhaps the critics felt justified
when he was bowled without scoring in the first
innings, and only made 18 at the second attempt.
This was not a brilliant commencement for the
man who was to play a greater part in these
games than any of his contemporaries. Mr.
MacLaren has only thrice made any considerable
number of runs in a Test Match in England, but
his day will come. Even if it does not his remark-
able knowledge of the game and of his opponents
is of untold value to his side. The other cricketer,
whose claims evoked mixed opinions was Ran-
jitsinhji. It was contended that as an Indian
Ranji had no right to play for England, and one
sarcastic journalist declared that England
plus the Indian Empire were playing Australia.
The M.C.C. had refused to select Ranji. There
was no Board of Control in 1896, and the teams
were chosen by Committees of the clubs on
whose ground the match was played. Mr. A. N.
Hornby was the man who was really responsible
for the selection of the Oriental Princes, who, it
must not be forgotten, had learnt all his cricket
in England. He was a Cambridge man and at
that time a recruit to Sussex. He had just as
much right to play for England as, let us say,
Evelyn Harris, who was born in the West Indies,
or as William Evans, Midwinter, and Percy
McDonnell to assist Australia, for it should not
be forgotten that Midwinter was born in
Gloucestershire, and McDonnell was born in
London. However Lancashire selected Mac-
Laren and Ranji. Their opinion has since been
endorsed by other and greater authorities.
Surely, as the great Lord Derby said, "What
Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-
morrow." The worst of it is, a Lancashire
Committee were blamed in 1893 because the
Australians won despite the phenomenal and
transcendent batting of Ranji, who made 62 and
154 not out. I shall never forget the magnificent
play of the Australians on this occasion. I have
already incidentally alluded to Ireland's 103.
This was a beautiful innings and absolutely
chanceless, despite the allegation that he ought
to have been caught in the slips early in his
career. The Sydney player received great assist-
ance from George Giffen and Harry Trott.
The Australians were ultimately left requiring
125 to win, and after a tremendous struggle the
runs were obtained. Little Syd Gregory being the
top scorer with 33. Never did 125 runs require
a greater effort on the part of batsmen, for
Richardson bowled like a man possessed of demo-
nical determination, and in this innings he
captured six wickets for 78 runs. Jack Hearnes
delivered no fewer than 13 successive maidens,
but never a wicket could be secured. When
Richardson bowled so magnificently it was
a great pity that something better than a defeat
did not reward his zeal, for he was on for three
hours without delivering a loose ball. Had only
Dick Lilley been able to catch his brother wicket-
keeper for the second time in the match when
but 9 runs were required, it is impossible to say
whether England would not have won. The
only other Test Match played at Manchester was
in mid-July of 1899 when Tom Hayward made
130—his first century for England. His ex-
posure entailed a slight attack of sunstroke, but
when he recovered he must have had quite a
spasm of delight when a friend presented him
with a lovely diamond pin to celebrate his
achievement, for it was almost a perfect inn-
ings. England gained a great advantage, as the Colo-
nists were unable to withstand W. M. Bradley,
the Kent fast bowler, and Harding Young.
But all the good works of these bowlers were
neutralised by the monumental man with a
monumental bat who defied the attack of Eng-
land for eight hours and a half and never made
a mistake. That man was "Mary Ann" Noble,
of whom I have already told you so much that
I will not be guilty of repetition. In my
mind the Test Match has dwarfed all other
sport for the moment.

London, 26th July.

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1902.

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P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
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SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
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Hongkong, 26th August, 1902.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG
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THE N.D.L. Steamship

"FREIBURG"
Captain Proehl, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M.,
TO-DAY, 22nd inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 29th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [2266]

S.S. "LAOS."

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
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hereby informed that their Goods, with
the exception of Opium, Tobacco, and
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risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, the 26th instant,
requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after
Tuesday, the 2nd September, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before
the 2nd September, or they will not be re-
cognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
Tuesday, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1902. [2]

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUZEE CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
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are being landed and placed at their risk in the
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Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd prox., at 2 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after
which no claims will be recognised.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
intimation is given to the contrary before
4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 26th inst.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1902. [2293]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "HYADES"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND
SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signa-
ture, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1902. [7]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DIOMED"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the God-
owns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it
will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on
and after the 27th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 2nd September
will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined at 11 A.M. on the 2nd September.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1902. [11]

HONGKONG.

Arriving from Japan, 1,058, Sudzuki, Aug. 23.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Arnold Layton, German str., 1,075, Paysen,

Aug. 14, E. A. Trading Co.

Benlarig, British str., 1,452, Kroble, Aug. 20,

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Brumhilde, German str., 872, Funge, Aug. 18,

Order

Bucco Vija, American str., 275, Ross, July 8,

Order

Chambers, British str., 1,463, Moore, Aug. 16,

Butterfield & Swire

Chilli, British steamer, 1,243, Cowan, Aug. 20,

Butterfield & Swire

Chungang, British str., 1,418, Arthur, Aug. 24,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chungshan, British str., 1,282, Sinclair, Aug. 8,

Bradley & Co.

Crown of Arragon, British str., 1,474, Dorward,

Aug. 18, Gilman & Co.

Demora, Norwegian str., 1,497, Borge, Aug. 20,

Bradley & Co.

Devonport, German str., 1,157, Kampel, Aug. 23,

Melchers & Co.

Diomed, British str., 3,405, Thompson, Aug. 26,

Butterfield & Swire

Domago de Larrington, Brit. str., 2,551, Hudson,

Aug. 11, Dodwell & Co., Limited

Dott, Norwegian str., 629, Haraldsen, Aug. 23,

Chinese

Elsa, German str., 1,702, Schonwandt, Aug. 19,

Jensen & Co.

Empress of India, British str., 3,093, Marshall,

Aug. 19, C. P. R. Co.

Gerania, German str., 1,713, Druha, Aug. 20,

Jensen & Co.

Hangsang, British str., 1,350, Wilde, Aug. 20,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hanoi, French steamer, 742, Merlees, Aug. 24,

A. R. Marty

Hyades, American str., 3,000, Wright, Aug. 23,

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,227, Hill, Aug. 20,

Allan Cameron

Indrasamba, Brit. str., 3,366, Craven, Aug. 26,

Allan Cameron

Kailong, British str., 1,041, Pennefather, Aug. 25,

Butterfield & Swire

Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., 3,706, Petersen, Aug. 20,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Kaohung Maru, Jap. str., 1,194, Sobajima, Aug. 23,

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Kumano Maru, Jap. str., 3,146, Haswell, Aug. 26,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Kwangping, British str., 1,243, Blake, Aug. 23,

Chinese

Lennox, British str., 2,361, Warner, Aug. 24,

Dodwell & Co., Limited

Liss, Swedish steamer, 1,988, Nordahl, Aug. 20,

Order

Loonang, British str., 1,092, Weigall, Aug. 25,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Manchow, German str., 995, Hayes, Aug. 27,

Melchers & Co.

Mercedes, British str., 2,963, Carter, Aug. 22,

Admiralty

Nauchang, Brit. str., 1,060, Finlayson, Aug. 21,

Butterfield & Swire

Nippon Maru, Jap. str., 3,437, Greene, Aug. 21,

Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Pakshat, British str., 1,235, Reid, May 28,

Bradley & Co.

Par, Belgian steamer, 1,207, Rankin, Aug. 3,

Melchers & Co.

Perla, British str., 1,276, McGinty, Aug. 24,

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Petra, German str., 1,252, Vatten, Aug. 26,

Sander, Wiler & Co.

Proten, Norwegian str., 920, Muller, Aug. 26,

East Asiatic Trading Co.

Rajahm, German str., 1,180, Wendig, Aug. 26,

